Six Months.

VOL. 22.

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Kespecthily yours, U. L. PETTINGUAL Firm of S. M. Pettingul & Co., 10 state St

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For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and coefficienss; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGE TINE.

She was also troubled with Justices and

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FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN

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Dear Str-Through the advise and carnes
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have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia
of which I have suffered for years.

of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two boiles and already

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Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1545; dozen (1832 bottles) of your NEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisf-etion of

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Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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There is no pathological fact more clearly

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Benson's Capcine Porons Plaster are an

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THE undersigned, composing the firm of Smart & Moffett, have this day dissolved partnership, Mr. Moffet withdrawing from the same. Joseph Smart will still continue

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Capelae is superior to electricity and more

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n day passes without some of my cu-testifying to its marits of themselves

VEGETINE alone in this vacinity.

feel mysell a new man. Respectfully, DR. J. W. CARTER.

CINCINNATE, NOV. 26, 1872.

lous in regard to its merit are

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Was looked upon as an experiment for

s not a vile nanseous compound, which s dy purges the bowels, but a safe, pleas emedy which is sure to purify the blood hereby restore the health.

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FINDLAY SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSO-CLATION meets at the Court house on thethird Monday in each month.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION meets at the League Booms, opposite the Joy House. General prayer meeting every Sab-bath afternoon at 3 o clook. Women's pray-er meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2 o clock. Children's meeting first Satarday afternoon in each month at 3 o'clock.

CHURCHES. Methodist Episcopal-Rev. William Jones, Presbylerian
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March 10, 1876-6m

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A wint practice law in State and U. S. Court,
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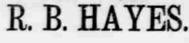
In any quantity that may be desired, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION tur stock is all First-Class, and cannot last to GIVE SATISFACTION. Persons who purchased Apple Trees of us last season can have all replaced that failed to grow, Free of County to the last our Nursery in East Finday. We condially invite all to call and take a look through our stock. Nursery on East Sandusky Street, East Finday.

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regiment. Hence the selection of Col.





The Standard Bearer of the Republican Party.

AND THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Sketch of His Life and Public Services.

ROTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAVES WAS born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4 1822. His parents, Hayes and Sophia Birchard, were natives of Windhan county, Vermont, and enigrated to Ohio in 1817. His first American an estor of the name of Hayes, was Geo. Hayes, a Scotchman, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, about 1680,-His mother was descended from John Birchard, who came over with his father's family from England in 1635, and became one of the principal proprietors and settlers of Norwich, Connecticut. Three of his great grand; fathers, Daniel Austin, Israel Smith, and Elias Birchard, were members of the revolutionary army, the latter dying during his term of service.

In 1842 R. B. Hayes graduated at Kenvon College with the first honors of his class, of which he was the youngest member, and during the same year he began the study of law with Thomas Sparrow, Esq., at Columbus. In 1845 he graduated at the Law School of Harvard University, was admitted to the bar at Marietta, and began the practice of his profession at Fremont, Obio, in partnership with Gen. Ralph P. Buckland. In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, and in 1852 was married to Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of James Webb and Maria Cook, of Chillicothe. In 1856 he was nominated for Judge of Common Pleas, but declined the nomination. In 1858, the office of City Solicitor becoming vacant by the death of Judge Hart, he was unexpectedly elected by the City Council to fill the vacancy, and in 1859 was re-elected by the people for a full term_running over 500 votes ahead of his ticket. He held this office until the spring of 1861 discharging its duties, as a local journal stated, "so as to even to extort the highest praise from his political antag-

HAVES AS A LAWYER. At this period Mr. Hayes was considered one of the most brilliant young lawvers at the Cincinnati bar, and had acquired both large business and envi able reputation. He had been employed as counsel in several of the most notable fugitive slave cases of that day, as well as several others that attracted wide attention. Among the latter was the celebrated Nancy Farrar poisoning case, in which Mr. Hayes was appointed to defend the accused, and secured her acquittal on the third trial, In the course of his argument in this case, he fully discussed the laws relating to insanity, and some of his propositions were afterward incorporated into the statutes of the State. He also distinguished himself in what was widely known as the James Summons unrider ease; tried in the final hearing, before the Supreme Court of the State at Co-

Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding division, made special mention of this act of lumbus, Judge (now Senator) Thurgallantry, commending it in the highnear was then on the Supeme Bench, and 200 prominent lawyers, from all parts of Ohio, were in attendance. Among these was Hon, Thomas Ewing sen., who pronounced Hayes' opening the best first speech he had ever heard. Political advancement was naturally suggested by such success at the bar. and as early as 1856 the name of R. B. Hayes was was very generally associated in the public mind with Congres sional honors. In 1858 he was very greatly favored, especially by the

it had be so desired it. This was equally true in 1860 and '62.

When the rebellion broke out few men of his age had a more brilliant prospect. As an original Republican, he naturally took sides with the Union cause, and his symoathy was intense. As illustrating his views and feelings at this time the following, written by him on the 4th of January, 1861, may "South Carolina has passed a seees

young men, for the nomination to Con

sion ordinance, and Federal laws are set at naught in the State. Overt acts enough have been committed, forts and arsenals have been taken, a revenue cutter seized, and Major Anderson besieged in Fort Sumter. Other cotton States are about to follow. Disunion and eight war are at hand and yet I fear disunion and war less than compromise We can recover from them. The free States alone, if we must go on alone, will make a glorious Nation, I do no feel goomy when I look forward. The reality is less frightful than the appre hension which we have all had the many years. Let us be temperate. calm, and just, but firm, and resolute Crittenden's compromise! Windham speaking of the rumor that Bonaparte was about to invade England said 'The danger of invasion is by no means equal to that of peace. A man may scape a pistol, no matter how near his

head, but not a dose of poison." On the 15th of May, he wrote: "Judge Matthews and I have agreed to go into the service for the war, if possible into the same regiment. I spoke my feelings to him which he said were his also, viz : that this was a just and necessary war, that it demanded the whole power of the country, and that I would prefer to go into it, if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, rather than to live through and after it without taking any part in it." The fall of Fort Sumter intense war in Cincinnati, which found its first expression in a great public meeting of citizens. Mr. Hayes was appointed Chairman of the Committee

COMMENCEMENT OF HIS MILITARY CA REER. Mr. Hayes and Judge Matthews now undertook to raise a regiment for the Union service, and, in a short time, they had companies enough for two. With ten of these the 23d Ohio Infantry was organize, with W. S. Rosecrans as Colonel. Stapley Matthews as Lientenant Colonel, and R. B. Hayes as Major. Hayes and Matthews had been schoolmates together, and it was agreed between them, as neither had military experience, that a trained soldier must be placed at the head of the | ry and artillery, occupied one of the

on Resolutions.

Rosecrans, who was soon promoted to covered by a rude breastwork. Colonel Haves led his brigade against the to a larger command, and was succeeded by Col Scammon, also a West position. The approach lay through a Point Graduate. This regiment, as level open mendow about 600 yards thus organized, arrived at Clarksburg, wide, which the troops crossed at the West Virginia, July 27, 1861, and spent double quick, under heavy fire of masthe remainder of the year in arduou ketry and artiflery, without returning campaigning under General Rose a shot. Then, after a moment's pause they dashed across the stream, and crans, on whose staff, for a time, Mai, Hayes served as Judge Advocate. In mounting the hill, made a furious as sault on the enemy's intrenchments, the fight at Carnifax Ferry, he (Hayes) which they carried, capturing two was detached with the left wing of his regiment and sent by Rosecrans to find guns. The enemy fell back to a secand threaten the rebel flank and rear, ond crest of the mountain, and there which he did, thus materially bastentried to renew the fight, but was followed up vigorously, and again driven ing the enemy's retreat. During the ensuing fall, winter, and spring, Major off. The rebels, now re-enforced. Hayes, being meanwhile promoted to made a third effort to beat back their Lieutepant Colonel, and assigned to assailants, but met with no better sucthe command of the 23d, scouting all cess, and fled precipitately, losing largely in killed and wounded, among over a wide circuit mountainous coun-

try, on one occasion having a narrow the former being their commanding officer, General Jenkins. The struggle escape from death by an ambuscade of bushwhackers. On the 1st of May, at the guns was desperate, the rebel 1862, he made a brilliant dash on artillerymen endeavoring to load their Princeton, driving the rebels precipipieces when the assailants were not tately from the town, and capturing over ten paces distant. First to reach about 200 rifles and several prisoners. the guns was Private Kosht, of the On the 10th, at Giles C. H., he was Twenty third, a boy of eighteen, who attacked by a greatly superior force, sprang forward from the ranks, and and fought all day, while gradually with a shout thrust his cap into the falling back a distance of five miles. muzzle of one of the captured cannon. His command in this affair comprised This gun proved to be a twenty four pounder, which the enemy had set nine companies of the 23d, 500 cavalry, and a section of artillery. By great store by, and which Col. Hayes' withdrawing his cavalry and infantry men recognized as one that had conalternately he managed to choose his fronted them in nearly every light in own positions, and notwithstanding that part of the country. There being the great inferiority of his force, kept a dispute among the soldiers as to who the enemy at bay, and inflicted much captured it, the boy Kosht reached his hand into the muzzle and drew out his greater injury than he received. His cap, thereby proving indisputably the skill and coolness in handling his force on this occasion evoked cheers from title of his regiments. Dublin Station, his men, which to the enemy had the eight miles beyond Cloyd Mountain, meaning and effect of an arrival of rewas captured the following night, and inforcements on the Union side. He a considerable quantity of Confederate received a severe contusion from a shell stores destroyed. The railway was then

broken up eight miles eastward, to the

New River bridge, which was burned.

umn northward by way of Meadow

Bridge and Salt Pond Mountain, trav-

ersing one of the wildest and roughest

sections of the Allegheuy Mountain re-

gion. The continuous rains had made

the roads almost impassable, and had

so swollen the streams that both teams

and troops were sometimes lost in

passing the fords. While crossing the

mountains the column ran across the

rebel force that had fought at Cloyd

Mountain, and captured the artillery

THE RETREAT FROM LYNCHBURG.

After a long series of skirmishes and

exhausting marches, the command ar-

rived at the old rendezvous at Meadow

Bluff, and being there refitted it

pushed on and joined Gen. Hunter's

force at Stanton, June 8. Hunter, re-

inforced by Crook and Averill, at once

began his meditated advance on Lynch-

burg, and on the 10th, Hayes' Brigade

marched to Brownsburg, twenty-three

miles, skirmishing nearly all the way.

The column struck the Virginia & Ten

nessee railway on the 14th inst., and

arriving in the vicinity of Lynchburg,

Crooks command, on the 18th, was

sent to the right on a flanking expedi-

tion, with a view to attacking the city

in the rear. While conducting this

movement, Crook received word from

Hunter that the enemy, strongly re-

inforced from Richmond, was about to

attack the center in overwhelming

force. Crook therefore moved with

the utmost speed to the exposed point,

and by the timely aid of his command

the attack was repelled. The troops

remained under arms and under fire

the remainder of the day, and when

night closed in, began the retreat,

which the augmented and now over-

whelming strength of the enemy ren

Col. Hayes' brigade covered this re

treat, which proved to be one of the

most arduous movements of the war.

The constant marching, fighting, and

exposure of the previous six weeks had

worn out the men, and they had now

just passed forty eight hours without

sleep, and almost without food. The

retreating column moved westward,

along the line of the railway, sharply

pursued by the enemy. Hayes' brig-

ade, assisted by the cavalry, had a

brisk fight with the pursning forces at

Liberty during the night of the 19th,

and on the morning of the 20th, hav

ing skirmished all the way, reached

Buford's Gap, and, having held the

Gap during the remainder of that day,

hastened on to rejoin the division.

Near Salem the brigade was attacked

simultaneously in front and rear, but

cut its way through and pursued its

rations were obtained until the com-

therefore, ordered East, and setting

ington, now withdrew from Maryland,

pursued by Wright's 6th Corps, which

advance with considerable loss, The

his way up the valley toward Gordons

ville. Accordingly, on the 22d, Col.

Hayes was sent out with his brigade

and two sections of artillery to recon-

on the 27th.

dered necessary.

from that engagement.

General Crook now turned his col-

having been attached to the division of Gen J. D. Cox, marched into Maryland, arriving at Middletown Septem-13. Here, on the 14th begun the battle of South Mountain, resulting in the greater battle of Antietam on the 17th. At South Mountain the 23d, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, led the column, and was the first infantry engaged. At an early hour it advanced up road, surprised and captured the enemy's pickets, and vigorously assailed his main line, sheltered behind stone parapets. The enemy, in greatly superior force, poured into the ranks of the attacking troups a heavy fire of musketry and canister shot, and in a few minutes a hundred men and officers of the 23d were wounded, and forty-eight killed, out of 310 who went into action. Among the wounded was Lieutenant Col. Hayes, who had an arm broken, and lay upon the field disabled by the severity of his wound. His regiment now changed front, in order to meet a flanking fire, and mistaking this for a movement in retreat, he sprang to his feet, and rushing again to the line of battle, exerted himself, in spite of his wound, in rallying and encouraging his men, until carried to the rear overcome by pain and ex-

during this light, but remained on

HAYES AT SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

to join the army of the Potomac, and,

In August the 23d was ordered East

During the month of August, preceding this battle, Lieutenant Colonel Hayes had been appointed Colonel of the 29th Ohio Infantry, and had been mustered out of the 23d to accept the appointment. Unwilling to leave his his old regiment in front of the enemy, he remained with it, though not strictly in the service, and his South Mountain wound now prevented him from joining the 29th. He was therefore appointed Colonel of the 23d, to date gress, and could undoubtedly have had from October 15, and, on the 25th of December following, was placed in command of the Kanawha Division, now

haustion. In his report of the battle,

ordered back to West Virginia. This division was all rays a fortunate and famous organization. It was com manded at different times by Gen Rosecrans, Cox and Crook, and in the first campaigns in the Army of the Shenandoah, was led by Gens, Haves and Davai. It bore a prominent part in Rosecraus' campaign in West Virgina, in 1861, in McClellan's Antictam campaign in 1862, and in Sheridan's campaign in the valley of Virginia in 1864. Gen. Hayes entered it as Major of the 23d Ohio, and commanded its first brigade over two years.

During 1863 he led his brigade in numerous arduous expeditions in Western Virginia, one of these that of Gen. Scammon to the extreme southwestern part of the State for the capture of Saltville. The expedition succeeded capturing Wythevide, broke up the railway at that point, and returned in time to assist in preventing the escape of John Morgan from Ohio, BATTLE OF CLOVE'S MOUNTAIN.

The campaign of 1864 opened, in accordance with Gen. Grant's plan, by a simultaneous advance of all the armies east and west. As auxiliary to the operations of the army of the Potomac before Richmond, this plan embraced a co-operative movement by Gen. Sigel up the Shenandoah, by Gen. Crook up the Kanawha, aiming at the enemy's resources and lines of communication in the neighborhood of Staunton and Lynchburg, Gen. Crook's forces, including the brigade of Col. Hayes, and numbering in all about 6 000 men, advanced from the upper Kanawha during the last days of April, and made directly for the Vir ginia and Tennessee Railroad, aiming to strike it near Dublin Station. The route lay through an extremely mountainous country, and crossing one range after another the troops were exposed to the severe storms of rain and snow prevalent in those regions in the spring of the year, and encountered extreme difficulties and hardships. The enemy was occasionally met but was readily brushed out of the way, until May 9, when he took position on Cloyd's Mountain, the name given to a Mountain spur with steep and densely wooded slopes, skirted by a stream of

The rebel forces, comprising infant-

crests of the spur, and their line was main body on the other side of the Shenandoah, was completely surround ed by two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, but fought his way out and rejoined Cen, Crook on the 23d at Winchester. On the 24th Crook advanced, easily driving the enemy's cavalry, supposed to be covering the rebel retreat up the valley, when suddenly, near Kernstown, Early's whole army develcped itself in battle array close upon the left flank, and pouncing upon Crook, compelled him to fall back rapidly on Marfinsburg. Col. Hayes covered this retreat on the left with his brigade, and stubbornly resisted Early's impetuous advance, saved Crook's forces from material loss, and enabled him to draw off safely all his trains and artillery. A series of marches and countermarches was now inaugurated which, though bringing on no general engagement, were characterized by many daring exploits. Gen. Sheridan took command of the new Middle Department on the 7th of August, and selected the Kanawha Division, including Col. Hayes' Brigade, to act with his cavalry in repeated assaults on Early's lines. Sheridan was not quite ready for a general advance, and it was in part the object or these assaults to keep the enemy occupied and prevent him from detaching any portion of his force for the assistance of Lee at Richmond. Several times Early undertook to do this, and as often was prevented by Sheridan's vigorous demonstrations, which sometimes rose to the proportions of a serious battle, Seldom a week passed without two or three of these attacks being made, Col. Hayes often forcing his way with his brigade, not only through Early's formidable picket lines, but through his main line, compelling him to develop his full strength and even to seek new positions. So bold and hazardous were these raids that it was often a matter of grave surmise with officers and men in setting out, whether the brigade would ever return again to the main body, and many times the chances seemed to be decidedly in favor of its capture or annihilation. But it always managed to get back in good fighting trim, and its habitual success greatly

increased the confidence of the men in themselves and in their leader. At length Early was provoked to re taliate, and at daylight on the 23d of August made a vigorous attack on Sheridan's ouposts at Halltown. The attack was not followed up, however, and at 6 p. m. Hayes' brigade sallied out and drove in the enemy's skirmish line, capturing a lot of prisoners from Kershaw's Division. This was a bold and brilliant charge, the bewildered prisoners, as they were captured, exchaimed in astonishment, "Who the h-l are you uns?" On the 24th the sortie was repeated, still more successfully, and resulted in the capture of sixty officers and one hundred men, all from Kershaw's Division. Things passed quietly from this until the evening of September 3d, when Daval's Division, including Colonel Hayes' brigade, became involved in a severe engagement at Berryville. The fighting was desperate, and occurring mostly after dark, the flashes of musketry and exploding shells, mingling with the fierce roar of conflict, made a scene that was frightfully grand. This affair was a severe test to the valor of the troops, but their lines, though in imminent jeopardy of being overwhelmed, never wavered. The battle ceased by mu-

icket lines were re-established. BATTLE OF OPPOUAN. Sheridan had, by this time, pretty thoroughly reorganized the mixed forces placed under his command, and on the 16th of September was visited by Gen. Grant, who states in his report that he saw that "but two words of instruction were necessary-'Go in." Accordingly Grant gave them and

Sheridan went in. The battle of Opequan, or Winchester, as it is usually called, took place on the 19th of September. Early, at this time, held the west bank of Opequan Creek, occupying a series of strong heights overlooking, like an amphitheater, an irregular valley, and standing with regard to each other line a series of detached fortifications. Sheridan proposed to pass into the valley by means of a narrow ravine which entered it by a crooked course between steep and densely wooded hills, then deploy, amuse the enemy's right, vigorously fight his center, and outflank and overwhelm his left. It was Early's design, on the other hand, to permit the deployment to proceed to a certain extent, then overwhelm Sheridan's I-ft, cut his army in two, and beat it in detail, The battle opened at 10 a, m., when the Sixth Corps emerged from the

march, skirmishing heavily all the remainder of the day and up to 10 o'clock at night. The troops were now almost crazed with loss of sleep, fatigue and hunger. At North Mounravine, followed by the Nineteenth, tain the pursuit ended, but not the and taking ground to the left pushed sufferings of the soldiers. The country impetuously forward against Early's was poor and thinly peopled, the supright. Crook's command, comprising plies had long been exhausted, and no Duval's and Thoburn's division, now debouched into the valley, and passmand reached Big Sewell Mountain, ing behind the other two corps, moved rapidly to the right, intending to turn the enemy's left and charge him in During the nine days preceding this flank and rear, Ricketts' division of date, General Crook's division had marched over 180 miles, losing many the 6th Corps and Grover's of the 16th horses and some men, from exhaustion leading the attack on the left, charging furiously over broken ground, and want of food. The retreat terminated by the arrival of the wearied driving the enemy from his sheltered position behind rocks and thick woods. columns at Meadow Bluff, and the command reached Charleston July 1. and carrying his first line. Early, in turn, seeing that every thing was at BRILLIANT CAREER IN THE VALLEY. stake, herled two fresh divisions upon Early, who commanded the rebel Grover and Ricketts, forcing them back corps sent from Richmond to the relief of Lynchburg, had by this time moved in great disorder. At this moment the into the valley, and thence into Marybattle seemed lost, but the broken regland. Gen. Crook's command was, iments were finally rallied, poured inwhich staggered him, then advancing out on the 10th arrived by rail at Marrecovered much of the lost ground, tinsburg on the 14th. There Hayes' brigade remained until the 18th, when and, by desperate fighting, held it, it was advanced to Cabletown, ten pending Crook's expected attack. This attack is thus described by one who miles beyond Harper's Ferry, and participated in the battle with 19th drove in the enemy's pickets. Early, after menacing the defenses of Wash-

"At 3 o'clock the hour of defeat for Early struck. To our right, where precisely I could not see, because of the rolling nature of the ground, we he turned fiercely upon at Snicker's Gap, July 19th, driving back Wright's heard a mighty battle yell, which never ceased for ten minutes, telling us that Crook and his men were advance rebel commander then resumed his ing. To meet this yell there rose from march, and was believed to be making the farthest sweep of the isolated wood, where it rounded away toward the rebel rear, the most terric, continnous wail of musketry that I ever heard. It was not a volley, nor a succession of volleys, but an uninterupted noiter, and while entirely unsupported explosion without a single break or tremor. As I listened to it I despaired and without communication with the

of the success of the attack, for it cid not seem to me possible that any troop could endure such a tire. The Captair of our right company, who was so placed that he could see the advance afterward described it to me as magnificent in its steadiness; the division which accomplished it moving across the open fields in a single line, without visible support, the ranks kept well dressed, in spite of the stream of dead and wounded which dropped constant ly to the rear, the pace being the ordinary quick step, and the men firing at will, but coolly and rarely. Gen. Hayes' brigade belonged to the

division making the movement just de

scribed, and therefore bore a leading part in this glorious affair. In course of Crook's advance it occupied the extreme right of the line, and, crossing a swampy stream, reached a position covered by an almost impenetrable growth of cedar. Through this the ommand pushed on, with Hayes' brigade in front. The brigade then advanced rapidly, covered by a light line of skirmishers, driving the enemy's cavalry. Crossing two or three open fields, exposed to a scattering fire, the brigade reached a slight elevation where it came into full view of the enemy, who opened upon it a very heavy fire of musketry and artilery. Col. Hayes now started his command forward on a double quick, and dashing through a thick fringe of underbrush, came upon a deep slough about fifty yards wide and stretching nearly the whole front of his brigade. The bottom was a treacherous ooze, and the black water now churned by flying bullets, was on the near side about ten feet deep. Just beyond it was a rebel battery thinly supported, the slough being itself deemed a sufficient protection. The movement was a critical one. Should the brigade undertake to go around the ostruction it would be exposed to a terrible enfilading fire, and losing the enthusiasm of the charge, would cerainly be discomfitted, and the line of advance broken in its vital part. Col. Hayes hesitated not an instant. Catching the situation at a glance, he gave the word forward to his men, and then the example, as he spurred into the horrible ditch. Horse

and rider sank nearly out of sight, but the horse swam until he struck the spongy bottom, then gave a plunge or two, and sank helplessly in the mire. Dismounting, Col. Haves waded to the further bank, beckoning with his cap to his soldiers, some of whom soon succeeded in joining him. Many others in attempting to follow, were killpassed to form a nucleus for the brigade, and then, at Col. Hayes' com mand, he leading, they climbed the bank and made for the guns. But the enemy, dismayed by so bold a charge, had withdrawn his battery just in time to save it, and now confusedty fled .-In a few minutes Col, Hayes re formed his brigade on the further side of the slough, and resumed the advance. Then followed a succession of brilian charges, as the enemy attempted, at various points, to rally his broken lines In one of these charges, Col. Daval. the division commander, was wounded and carried from the field, devolving the command upon Col. Hayes, who, though his Adjutant-Genaral was shot by his side, and men dropped all about him, rode through it all as though he possessed a charmed life.

The division dashed forward in pur suit, with all the vigor that victory inspires. The passage of the slough was the crisis of the light, and the rebels now broke to the rear in utter confusion. Then the cavalry, which had followed the movement of the right, swooped down upon them like a hurri cane let loose, and scooped them in by regiments. The writer already quoted who witnessed this movement from a point farther to the left, thus describes

tual consent about 10 o'clock, and the "At the distance of half a mile from us, to far away to distinguish all the grand movements and results, the last sc ne of the victorious drama was acted out. Crook's column (Hayes' Di vision leading) carried the beights and the fort which crowned them. We could see the long dark lines moving up the stony slopes; we could see and hear the smoke and clatter of musketry on the deadly summit; then we could hear our comrades' cheer of victory. Early's battle was rapidly reduced to a simple struggle to save himself from utter rout." BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK

Early now fell back to Fisher's Hill, eight miles south of Winchester, and there took up a position between the North and Masautten Mountains, which was regarded as the strongest in the valley. Sheridan followed sharply, and on the 22d impetuously assailed this new stronghold. The tactics of Opequan were repeated, the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps attacking the enemy's right and center, and Crook's lorps being sent around to the right o envelope his left and rear. Colonel Hayes' division led in this latter movenent, and by making a detour through a series of ravines arrived at a point on Early's flank deemed unassailable Clambering up the steep side of North Mountain, which was covered with an almost impenetrable entanglement of trees and underbrush, the Division unperceived gained a position close to and in the rear of the enemy's line, and then charged with perfect fury, inso-much that the rebels scarcely made any resistance at all, but fled in utter rout and terror, leaving many guns and hundreds of prisoner to the ious soldiers. Meanwhile Early's cen ter had also been broken, and his army precipitately fled from the field, a disrdered mob. Col. Haves was at the head of his column throughout this brilliant charge, not only directing the movement, but by his example of peranal daring, greatly adding to the enthusiasm and impetuosity of his men. Nearly a month capsed, during which Early thoroughly reorganized and largely increased his forces. Sheridan, after raiding the Valley with his

cavalry, had withdrawn to a point Cedar Creek, six miles Fisher's Hill, and had gone on a flying trip to Washington, devolving the command upon his senior corps commander, Gen. Wright. The troops occupied high ground, Crook's corps being in advance, Emory's Nineteenth on the right, and about a mile in rear of Crook's front line, and Wright's Sixth on the right of Emory's the exof cavalry. Crook's forces comprised two divisions, Hayes' and Thoburn's numbering about four thousand men in all, Hayes' line being continuous of that of the 19th Corps, and Thoburn occupying a position about half a mile in advance of Hayes', covered by a light parapet. The nearest force of the National cavalry of the left was at Port Royal, eight miles distant. Gen. Crook had applid for a division of this force to cover his exposed left flank and an adjacent ford of the Shenandoah, and his request had been grant-ed, but by some mischance the cavalry did not take its position promptly, as ordered.

Early, aware of the absence of the cavalry, resolved to steal out of his forest covert at Fisher's Hill, pass by the Cedar Creek position, then fall up-on the Union flank and rear. He began this movement during the night of October 18, which, fortunately for him, happened to be very foggy and

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dark. Sending one division to the left

by way of a diversion, his main col

to the right by unfrequented paths

along the side of the mountain, hold-

ing on by bushes where the men could

scarcely otherwise have kept their feet,

and twice fording the North Fork of

the Shenandoah. The cavalry, which

Crook fully believed to be in position

on his flank would, had it really been

there, have covered the principal one

of these fords, and rendered this move-

ment impossible. In its absence Early

succeeded in completely passing the

flank without giving serious alarm, and

an hour before dawn his troops stood

in the positions assigned them, wait-

ing for the order to attack. Just as

the first gray light of morning began to

appear this order was given, and simul-

a tremendous volley of musketry,

aneously the familiar rebel yell and

tretching all along the flank and far to

the rear, announced the presence of

the foe. In an instant Early's plung-

ing lines swept forward, and striking

Phoburn's division crushed it in

twinkling. All the guns in the line of

parapets were of course captured, and

the broken regiments, utterly unable

Hayes' men. But successful resistence

was impossible, and even the attempt

to resist seemed like madness. In a

struck Thoburn was closing in upon

Haves' flank and rear, and there was

no alternative but retreat or capture.

In the face of this imminent peril the

division withdrew with steady lines,

and from this until the close of the

terrible ordeal of surprise and retreat,

maintained its organization unbroken.

not losing so much as a tin plate. Col

Hayes directed its movements with the

utmost skill and intrepidity, leading it

backward gradually and in good order,

from one hill-top to another, and ma-

king energetic resistance at every pos-

sible point. His superb coolness and

courage in the midst of the frightful

rout and confusion, acted like magic upon his men, and the example of his

division, checking each rebel onset

with its firm and steady lines, remi-

mated the broken regiments, and fire

them with its own determined spirit of

Overpowered and driven from its

advanced position, Crook's command

now endeavored to form on the left of

the 6th Corps, which itself, in turn, was soon obliged to fall back. While

this movement was going on the trains

idan's headquarters train was partieu

larly in peril, and a desperate effort to

save it was made, which proved suc-

cessful. Just as the enemy's triumph

ant lines were swooping down upon

the train. Col. Haves brought his di

firm resistence. Some of his regiments

wavering under the terrible fire, Col.

Hayes galloped forward to rally his

men, and mounting a light declivity,

was confronted at less than a hundred

yards by the enemy's infantry, which

instantly delived a volley of bullets

and yells. Hayes' horse fell dead be-

neath him, pierced by many bullets,

at full speed, flung its rider violently

out of the saddle. Col. Hayes was

to be killed as he lay upon the ground,

to move. Recovering himself how-

ever, he sprang to his feet, and in the

the rebels, who were now almost upon

he rejoined without further injury.

GREAT UNION VICTORY.

The fighting now grew more and more

stubborn on the Union side. The

enemy, wearied with marching and

fighting, and tempted with camp plun-

der, more and more relaxed his pur-

suit, and at last, in a position of their

own selection, the retreating forces

were brought to a dead halt. The

23d Ohio, of Hayes' division, thus de

way from the line in a place which

Hayes lay close by, badly bruised from

with foam,' reins up and springs off by

Gen. Crook's side. There is a perfect

ferent directions. Sheridan and Crook

After awhile Col. Forsythe comes down

in front and shouts to the General:

The Nineteenth Corps is closed up,

sir.' Sheridan jumps up, gives one

more cut with his whip, whirls himsels

starts up the line. Just as he starts says to the men: 'We are going to have

a good thing on them now, boys,' and

so he rode off, a long wave of yells

rolled up to the right with him. The

men took their posts, the line moved

a household word, over the whole Na-

forward, and the balance of the day is

The advance here described began

at 3 o'clock p. m., the men moved

steadily and confidently forward over

the wooded and broken ground, the

scream of shells and rattle of musketry

at the same time swelling into a furious

chorus along the whole line. Quickly

y turned, Gordon's Division, which

led the attack in the morning, having

been outflanked and broken. Then

came a pause in the advance, but not

in the light, as the enemy opened with

his full artillery force, now largely

different divisions were adjusted to the

new attitude of the enemy, and then

followed a second charge, more deter-

mined and more overwhelming than

the first, breaking the rebel line at all points, and forcing its flying fragments back upon the turnpike, a frantic, hope-less mob. Into this howling mass,

blocking the narrow roadway with

wagons, caissons, and disorderly troops,

the artillery now poured a terrific fire

creating a wild panie that speedily

spread throughout the entire rebe

army. Guns, teams, and everything was abandoned by the flying enemy

and Sheridan's victorious battalions

gaining momentum each moment

picked up prisoners, by the hundred,

strengthened by his captures. The

around once, jumps on his horse, and

his fall, and bitterly complaining be

scribes the scene and what followed:

than any other part of the line.

nificent black horse, literally

sumed its backward movement

and by the suddeness of its fall, while

nently exposed to capture. Sher

oment more the force which had

mm, leaving the turnpike, advanced

and cannon by the score. The rebel army was completely pulverized, and only darkness saved it from total capture or annihilation. Practically there was nothing left for Sheridan to fight, and, excepting two or three subs cavalry skirmishes, the war in the Valiey was ended.

HAYES A BRIGADIER GENERAL. Col. Hayes was now promoted to Brigadier General, "for gallant and neritorious services in the battles of Winehester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek," to take rank from October, 19, 1864, and was brevetted Major-General for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia, and particuly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Prior to these promotions he had com manded a brigade for over two years, and he was then commanding a divis ion. In the course of his ardnous services, four horses had been shot under im, and he had been wounded four

His advancement was never sought and did not come until long after it had been fully earned. Of his military character, one who served him in near vall his campaigns has written as fol

to resist such an overwhelming onset, "Gen, Hayes was one of the most were swept hurriedly to the rear. Hayes' Division, meanwhile, flew to railant soldiers that ever drew sword arms, and changing front advanced in fore than four years' service in the the direction from which the eneopportunity to observe that no braver my was evidently coming. Its whole more dashing and enterprising comtrength at this time was but 1,415 efmander gave his services to the Repubectives, not enough to make a respectable skirmish line along the front of lie than Gen. Haves. He was the idol attack. In a moment the enemy, inof his command. No soldier ever spired and impelled by his first success, doubted where he led." burst from the thick woods in front Another, who was associated with and was greeted with a full volley from

him in the army, speaking of his military traits says: "He proved himself not only a gal lant soldier, but model officer. had opportunities of close observation of him in Virginia, and found him cool self-possessed, and as thorough in the discharge of his duties as he was gallant in action. There is probably no position that so thoroughly tries the gentleman as that of the officer in time of war. The despotic power suddenly placed in his hands calls for the higher attributes of manhood to preserve its possession from abuse. To his inferiors in rank General Hayes was ever kind, patient and considerate. He was, in the finest sense of the term, the soldier's friend. As an officer he was noted not only for his strict loyalty to his superiors, but for gallantry in battle and activity in the discharge of every duty, however perilous or ardu

FIRST SUGGESTION OF A POLITICAL CARKER.

How he was estimated by his troops shown by the proceedings of a mee ing held by them on the 20th of April, 1865. At this time the fighting in the valley was over, and an expedition was being organized, about 10,000 strong. to move against Lynchburg. Gen. Hayes had been selected to command one of several co-operative movements against Gen, Lee's rear, but was ren lered unnecessary by his surrender. Auticipating the separation from them of their old commander, the Ohio, Kanawhas, and all the other Ohio men in the valley, without his knowledge, vision to a halt, and met them with a held a meeting at Winchester on the date already given, and unanimously adopted the following:

"Resolved, That Gen. Hayes, in addition to possessessing the ability and statesmanship necessary to qualify him in an eminent degree for Chief Magis trate of the great State of Ohio, is soldier unsurpassed for patriotism and bravery, he having served four years in the army, earning his promotion from Major in one of the Ohio regi ments to his present position. The first suggestion of his nomination

terribly bruised, and his foot and ankle badly wrenched in being disengaged from the stirrup. For a moment the soldiers from both sides supposed him for Governor was strongly disfavored by the General, who put a quietus upon the movement in that direction benumbed with pain, and scarcely able as seen as he heard of it. He greatly preferred to remain in the military service as long as the rebellion lasted, midst of a perfect storm of bullets from and no political promotion was any temptation to him to leave it while the him, ran back to his division, which trumph of the national arms was in complete. During the autumn of 186 Meanwhile the headquarters train had he was nominated for Congress by the escaped, and the division, being no Republicans of the Second District, longer supported on rear or flank, remportuning him to come home and make the canvass. Gen. Hayes replied to this letter as follows:

> "Yours of - is received. Thanks. have other business just now. Any man who would leave the army at thi time to electioneer for Congress ought to be scalped. Truly yours, R, B, HAYES.

"IN CAMP.

HATES IN CONGRESS. enemy seemed to content himself with Notwithstanding this refusal to leave shelling them, and for the time being the field to co operate with his friends in securing his political preferment, he made no further demonstration, Gen. Comly, then commanding the was handsomely elected, defeating Joseph C. Butler, the Democratic can-"Gen. Crook tay a couple of rods fidate, by a majority of 2,455. In 1866 he was re elected, his competitor being Mr. Theodore Cook, and his majority seemed to be more particularly exposed over that gentleman 2,556. In Congress his industry, sound judgment, and fidelity to the interests of his constituents, were conspicuous, and gave him cause the troops did not charge the enemy's line, instead of waiting to be position of great prominence and charged. Suddenly there was a dust in the rear, on the Winchester pike, Though not apparently ambitious of and almost before they were aware a young man, in full Major General's oratorical display, and seldom occupying the time of the House with even miform, and riding furiously a magshort speech, his unobtrusive and thoroughly efficient discharge of his duty won for him not only respect but reputation, and he was regarded both in roar as everybody recognizes-SHERI-Washington and in Ohio as one of the DAN! He talks with Crook a little ablest and best members on the floor. He took a deep interest in all the great while, cutting away at the tops of the weeds with his riding whip. Gen. Crook and agitating questions then before speaks a half-dozen sentences that Congress, including those pertaining ound a great deal like the crack of the to the reorganization of the lately re volted States and acted uniformly in whip, and by that time some of the accord with the Republican line of staff are up. They are sent flying in difpolicy in reference to these measures. lie down and seem to be talking, and A newspaper writer thus describes him all is quiet again, except the vicious at this time (October, 1866), and he is shells of the different batteries and the same now: the roar of artillery along the line. "Mr. Hayes is a good sized, well-

formed man. He is every way well made, has a handsome head on a rath er handsome body, and a face which would introduce him favorably any where. His complexion is light, skin florid, temperament composed of the vital motive and mental in almost equal proportions. He is neither too fast nor too slow, excitable or sluggish, but he is at once sufficiently energetic original, comprehensive, dignifled and resolute. He is more profound than showy, and has more application than versatility. He will finish what he begins, and make thorough work. He has a hopeful, happy nature, is eminently social, fond of home and all that belongs thereto, and as hospitable to all as he is thoughtful and consider ate. But, to be more specific. This gentleman is comparatively young in years, and younger in spirit. Though he has already accomplished much, he has by no means reached the climax of the enemy's front line was carried by his fame. He is a rising young states man, and if spared, will, in the course of a few years, be found in the front ranks of the best minds in the nation. We base our predictions on the following points: First, he has a capital constitution, both inherited and ac quired, with temperate habits. See ondly, a large, well formed brain, with a cultivated mind, with strong integrity, honor, generosity, hopefulness, so-ciability, and ambition, and all well guided by practical good sense, At present he may seem to lack fire and enthusiasm, but age and experience will give him point and emphasis, Mark us, this gentleman will not disappoint the expectations of the most

IN THE STATE CANVASS. In quick fulfillment of this writer's predictions Congressman Hayes was invited to take the leadership of his party in a State canvass. The equal

(Concluded on 4th page.)